

REMARKS

Claim 19 has been amended to correct a minor typographical error. Claims 1-32 remain in the present application.

In the June 15, 2005 Office Action, Claims 1, 2, 4, 9-12, 17, 18, 26, 27, 30 and 31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) for allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0118507 to Paredes et al. (hereinafter referred to as "Paredes et al."). Claims 3, 6-8, 15, 16, 19, 20, 22-25, 28 and 29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for allegedly being obvious over Paredes et al. in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0054232 to Inagaki (hereinafter referred to as "Inagaki"). Claims 5, 13 and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for allegedly being obvious over Paredes et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,539,438 to Ledzius et al. (hereinafter referred to as Ledzius et al.) Claim 21 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for allegedly being obvious over Paredes et al. in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0176223 to Shiozaki (hereinafter referred to as Shiozaki). Finally, Claim 32 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for allegedly being obvious over Paredes in view of Official Notice.

Applicant requests reconsideration of the claims in view of the remarks set forth below.

**35 U.S.C. § 102(e) Rejections – Claims 1, 2, 4, 9-12, 17, 18, 26, 27, 30 and 31**

In the June 15, 2005 Office Action, Claims 1, 2, 4, 9-12, 17, 18, 26, 27, 30 and 31 were rejected for allegedly being anticipated by Paredes et al. For the following reasons Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Paredes et al. is directed at the problem of not being able to accommodate two PC cards having different form factors in a host device having adjacent PCMCIA slots. This problem is described in paragraph [0008] of Paredes et al., where it explains that PC cards having dissimilar form factors, such as Type II and Type III cards, cannot simultaneously reside in (i.e. plug into) adjacent PCMCIA connector slots. To overcome this problem, Paredes et al. discloses a system of PC cards that together are capable of defining a collective form factor, which permits the cards to reside within adjacent electrical connector slots of the host electronic device.

Independent Claim 1 of the present application claims a “core wireless engine design” comprising: “a transceiver; a microprocessor; and *a standardized interface arrangement adapted to be interconnected to a variety of host interfaces.*” Paredes et al. does not disclose a “standardized interface” that is “adapted to be interconnected to a variety of host interfaces.” This aspect of the invention is described in detail throughout the patent application specification. See paragraphs [0005]-[0007], [0009], [0019], [0021], [0023], [0026], [0027] and [0032]. For example, in paragraph [0021] the core wireless engine 60 is described as having a standardized interface that is capable of interconnecting to “IEEE 1394, a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI), CardBus,

Universal Serial Port (USB), CardBay, [and] Personal Computer Memory Card International Association (PCMCIA)” host interfaces. Paredes et al. does not teach such a standardized interface arrangement. Indeed, if at all, Paredes et al. only describes a system of PC cards (wireless PC card 200 and combination PC card 300) that are capable of interconnecting to a single host interface. While PC cards 200 and 300 are described as being adapted to physically and electrically interface with a host computer 400, there is no teaching by Paredes et al. that either or both of PC cards 200 and 300 has or have a standardized arrangement “adapted to be interconnected to a variety of host interfaces.”

Independent Claims 11 and 27 were also rejected for allegedly being anticipated by Paredes et al. However, similar to independent Claim 1, independent Claims 11 and 27 include a “standardized interface arrangement adapted to be interconnected to a variety of host interfaces.” As discussed above, Paredes et al. fails to teach such subject matter.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully believes that the § 102(e) rejection of independent Claims 1, 11 and 27, as allegedly being anticipated by Paredes et al., cannot be properly maintained. Applicant requests, therefore, that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 2, 4, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18 and 26 were also rejected for allegedly being anticipated by Paredes et al. Each of these claims depends from one of independent Claims 1, 11 and 27. Accordingly, they derive patentability for depending on what

appear to be allowable base claims. Applicant requests, therefore, that the rejections of dependent Claims 2, 4, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18 and 26 also be withdrawn.

***35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Rejections – Claims 3, 5-8, 13-16, 19, 20, 21-25, 28, 29 and 32***

In the Office Action, Claims 3, 6-8, 15, 16, 19, 20, 22-25, 28 and 29 were rejected for allegedly begin obvious over Paredes et al. in view of Inagaki. Claims 5, 13 and 14 were rejected for allegedly begin obvious over Paredes et al. in view of Ledzius et al. Claim 21 was rejected for allegedly being obvious over Paredes et al. in view of Shiozaki. Claim 32 was rejected for allegedly being obvious over Paredes et al. in view of Official Notice.

The subject matter disclosed in Paredes et al. was summarized above. Inagaki discloses an image sensing apparatus comprising an image sensor, a display, and a controller. The display is operable to display images obtained from the image sensor, and is also operable to display information concerning the status of the imaging sensing apparatus. The controller controls supply of power to the display so as to set the display ON for a predetermined period and only display information that is different from the image when the display is OFF. By doing so, the operation time of an electronic camera, which employs the image sensing apparatus, is improved, and the number of images that can be displayed is increased. In paragraph [0039] it is explained that the image sensing apparatus may be implemented in a PCMCIA card or a Compact Flash card.

Independent Claim 19 of the present application, by contrast, claims a “core wireless engine design comprising: a transceiver; a microprocessor; and a standardized interface arrangement, *wherein the core wireless engine design is adapted to fit into a variety of form factor units including PCMCIA and Compact Flash cards.*” For the following reasons, Applicant respectfully believes that the § 103 rejections of Claims 3, 5-8, 13-16, 19, 20, 21-25, 28, 29 and 32 cannot be properly maintained.

M.P.E.P. § 2143.03 directs that: “To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art.” *citing In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). In the Office Action it is asserted that, because Inagaki mentions that its image sensing apparatus may be implemented in either a PCMCIA or Compact Flash card, all claim limitations of independent Claim 19 are taught or suggested by Paredes et al. in view of Inagaki. Applicant respectfully disagrees. The mere fact that the Inagaki explains that its image sensing apparatus may be implemented in either a PCMCIA card or a Compact Flash Card, does not result in a teaching of a wireless core engine having “a design [that] is adapted to fit into a variety of form factor units including PCMCIA and Compact Flash cards. There is no mention of a “core wireless engine” in Inagaki. Further, there is no teaching or suggestion provided as to how a wireless engine in either of the PC cards.200 and 300 in Paredes et al. may be modified so that it is of a design that “is adapted to fit into a variety of form factor units including PCMCIA and Compact Flash cards.” Accordingly, because Paredes et al. in view of Inagaki fails to teach or suggest all

limitations of Claim 19, the § 103 rejection of Claim 19 cannot be properly maintained and Applicant requests that it be withdrawn.

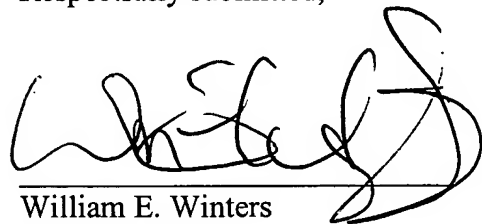
Claims 3, 5-8, 13-16, 20, 21-25, 28, 29 and 32 were also rejected for allegedly being obvious over Paredes et al. in view of other secondary references. Each of these claims depends from one of independent Claims 1, 11, 19 and 27. Accordingly, they derive patentability for depending on what appear to be allowable base claims. Applicant requests, therefore, that the rejections of dependent Claims 3, 5-8, 13-16, 20, 21-25, 28, 29 and 32 also be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicant believes all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance. The issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance at an early date is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 408-282-1857.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W. E. Winters', written over a horizontal line.

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